

NE MAN TO GAIN CONTROL OF DU PONT CORPORATION

VIII Mark Another Step in Sensational Feud, Which Came to Light in December.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET TO-DAY

IX Pierre S. du Pont Will Elect Men to Succeed Alfred L. Francis and William du Pont, Who Are Unfavorable to Him.

X Special to The Times-Dispatch. NEW YORK, March 12.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the \$19,000,000 explosives corporation, is expected to gain complete control of a single individual to-morrow, when the stockholders hold their annual meeting.

Wilmington, Del.—It will mark another step in the sensational feud in the du Pont family, which came to light last December. At that time Philip E. du Pont, backed by several members of the family, brought his suit against Pierre S. du Pont, president of the company.

In this action the plaintiff sought to prevent the payment of dividends from powder stock earnings to the du Pont sporting Company. Some \$66,000,000 as involved. The real motive, however, was to prevent Pierre S. du Pont from carrying out his avowed purpose of making the company a one-man concern. This ambition will be achieved tomorrow, it is said, when Alfred L. du Pont, Francis L. du Pont and William du Pont will be forced out of the directorate. The men who will be elected to succeed them will owe their office to Pierre S. du Pont, and thus it will be evident for him to gain full control over the vast corporation, it is said. The new directors will be H. M. Packard, William G. Banney and F.

Tallman. All were comparatively unknown up to a few years ago. Banney was employed in an engineering capacity. Tallman was head of the purchasing department. Each of the three is an intimate friend of Pierre S. du Pont. This ambition of the stockholders, however, than that the slate proposed by Pierre S. du Pont will be carried. It is reported that he has had the personnel of the new board in mind for more than a year.

IGOROUS CAMPAIGN BEGAN EARLY IN YEAR

He began a vigorous campaign early in the year to obtain proxies for to-morrow's meeting. As a result, he is said to have acquired the voting power of more than 75 per cent of the stock. When this was obtained he announced it was in favor of Barkdale, Barnstable and Tallman. Two of the du Ponds were openly in opposition to Pierre in the legal action brought by Philip E. du Pont. Alfred L. du Pont, one of the retiring directors, has been with the powder company longer than any other man. His personal voice was in charge of all the du Ponds' votes.

Most of the machinery now used in producing black powder at the company's plants was invented and built by him. He brought Pierre S. du Pont into the company in 1903, and the election of Pierre to the presidency is said to have been due largely to his influence. It was thought that they were on the most intimate terms up to last December, when their differences became public through the court action.

As in the case of Alfred, much of the successful progress of the company can be traced to the efforts of Francis L. du Pont, another of the retiring directors.

He has also patented many inventions which are in use by the company. When the family feud got into the courts, he was among the first to align himself on the side of the complainants.

William du Pont, the third retiring director, is considered one of the most capable men on the board. He is a vice-president and a member of the finance committee of the corporation. Aside from Barkdale, Tallman and Francis, no other changes will be made in the board at to-morrow's meeting, it is said. The following members of the present board will be re-elected: Pierre S. du Pont, chairman; John P. Ladley, Charles L. Patterson, John J. Tasker, Alfred L. du Pont, Henry E. du Pont, Ernest E. du Pont, Lamont du Pont, Henry Belknap Jr., Frank C. Compton, Harry L. Haskell, J. A. Haskell, Harry F. Brown, E. G. Buckner, R. R. Carpenter, William Cawie, A. du Pont and Eugene E. du Pont.

STUART PLEASED WITH ASSEMBLY'S TAX LEGISLATION

(Continued from First Page) by the new act just passed is a just and fair pronostication, and it will add to the revenues of the Commonwealth from a source best able to stand its proportion of the burden of taxation.

TAX ON MANUFACTURERS CAPITAL IS EQUITABLE

The method of taxation of manufacturers' capital is admittedly equitable, and is protective of necessary borrowed capital. The increase in the State tax on water, heat, light and power companies, while insufficient, is a step toward securing a proper revenue from this source.

The provision for the keeping of accounts of purchased 6½% merchants means that in future a more correct and equal tax will be levied upon this class for the privilege of doing business in this State.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF BURDEN BORN BY ESTATES

When the 70-cent rate is compared with that paid on property owned by estates, it will be seen that it is less than one-third of the burden actually borne by this class of property, according to the interest on the taxes already paid.

"It is unbelievable that any man who has failed to pay the tax due the State and localities could complain of the just demand now made upon him at a rate which bears less harshly upon him than any rate paid by any taxpayer who met his obligations as they accrued," said Governor Stuart.

"The justification for the extreme lenience exercised by the General Assembly to those persons who have heretofore failed to report their property for assessment can only be found in the well-settled principle that laws of this character should not be administered in a spirit of harshness, but in a spirit which will encourage the citizen who owes the Commonwealth to come forward and settle on the entirely fair terms offered him."

Mrs. Lucy Rhea. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BRISTOL, Va., March 12.—Mrs. Lucy Rhea, widow of Samuel Rhea, who was for many years prominent here, died suddenly this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Ensor, in her eightieth year. Although apparently in good health when she retired last night, acute indigestion resulted in heart failure. Two of her sons, Thomas and Hal Rhea, are prominent in business in Columbia, S. C.

Total increase of amount going to schools under segregation over previous years \$262,000. Of which \$212,000 arises from prop-

erty never before taxed.

In addition to the above there is specifically dedicated to schools the following:

Amount arising from omitted taxes \$256,000

(the same amount for 1917-18).

From inheritance tax, conservatively 199,000

Grand total over and above any previous year \$652,000

EVERY DOLLAR FROM PROPERTY NEVER HERETOFORE TAXED

When we remember that every dollar of the \$652,000 going to public education comes from property never heretofore taxed, there is additional reason for confidence in the system under which such beneficent results are obtained.

"We have not forgotten our duty to the Confederate veterans; we have made ample provision for public health and welfare; we have given more money for roads and cheasmoney institutions and agricultural demonstration work; we have encouraged forestry, and have done much for human and animal and natural conservation.

"The General Assembly of 1916 has done as much if not more actual work than any other within the recollection of those who have been acquainted for many years with its workings. It has labored diligently and faithfully and patriotically, and its members may, for the most part, go back to their constituents with the consciousness of duty well performed."

OMITTED-TAX QUESTION SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

The question as to the assessment and collection of omitted taxes, which has been agitating the public mind ever since the segregation act was passed at the special session of the General Assembly of 1915, and which was one of the most important questions before the General Assembly just ended, seems to have been settled satisfactorily to the General Assembly itself and, it is believed, to the satisfaction of the people generally. The vote on the omitted-tax bill, presenting a rate on omitted taxes, was in the Senate, 31 to 4, and in the House, 79 to 11.

From the office of Governor Stuart a number of interesting facts regarding the new legislation were gleaned. Governor Stuart has made a close study of the question as to tax assessment and the collection of omitted taxes, and made many of the recommendations which have been enacted into law, and which are considered fair to both the Commonwealth and to those affected.

Under the plan recommended by the governor and adopted by the general Assembly, the State will collect from property which had not been assessed for the twelve years prior to 1915, 50 cents on the \$100, that being the State rate in force during that period. The counties, cities and towns may collect, if they so desire, for three years at the regular local rate.

DIVIDES TAX EQUALLY BETWEEN STATE AND LOCALITY

In this way it is seen that the aggregate State tax on the holder of intangibles would be twelve years at 35 cents, or 4.20 per cent, and the aggregate local tax as assessed, say at \$1.40, as in the case in the city of Richmond, would be three times \$1.40, or 4.20 per cent, thus dividing the tax equally between the State and locality. The maximum tax collectible, State and local, would be \$1.40 per cent, which is an average of 15 cents per \$100 of value of intangible property for twelve years, and which is practically the rate now assessed on intangible property for State purposes alone. In communities where the local tax on intangibles is assessed in addition to the State tax, making the aggregate 55 cents, the present and future taxpayer will be paying 25 cents per \$100 more than the rate applicable to omitted assessments.

It must be remembered too, that this rate of 70 cents per \$100 for twelve years back bears no interest or penalties where taxpayers voluntarily report their omitted assessments. This would still further lower the 70-cent rate in its effect on taxpayers.

RATE LESS THAN THAT FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE

The rate at which the States goes far less than the rate now existing on the same class of property for the present and future, and is a smaller burden on intangibles omitted during the past twelve years than that which has been actually paid on real estate assessed at one-third of its value for the same period considering that the tax on real estate was actually paid year by year, whereas the 70 cents paid by the intangible owner may be paid now without the interest charge, which of necessity has been running against the man who paid his taxes as they accrued, even though paid on property greatly undervalued.

"The provision for the keeping of accounts of purchased 6½% merchants means that in future a more correct and equal tax will be levied upon this class for the privilege of doing business in this State.

IN A WORD, THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE LEGISLATION IN THE SESSION OF 1915 MEANS A LONG STEP TOWARD REAL EQUALIZATION.

"For the schools, first on our list of duties, we have done well. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a recent address before the Senate Finance Committee, complained that the increase in appropriations during the past ten years—1906-1915—was only \$30,000 for the entire period.

WHAT SEGREGATION HAS DONE FOR SCHOOLS

"Segregation has increased the funds for this purpose in one year by \$652,000, coming from the following sources:

Ten cents on the \$100 of \$75,-

000,000 of intangible personal property brought on the books and taxed for the first time by segregation \$ 75,000

Ten cents on the \$100 from taxes already assessed under segregated intangibles, but not yet collected, for years previous to 1915 137,000

"In addition to the two items above, giving schools \$212,600 of additional revenue, there will be 10 cents on the \$100 from natural increase on re-assessments of real estate and tangible personal property for 1915 90,000

"Total increase of amount going to schools under segregation over previous years \$262,000. Of which \$212,000 arises from prop-

SOUTHERN TRAINING CAMP AT FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

VII Be Along Lines of One Held at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Last Summer.

FROM APRIL 3 UNTIL JUNE 30

Names of 200 Men, Many of Them Prominent in Various Walks of Life, Who Have Enlisted, Given Out at Governor's Island.

Kentucky.

Henry G. Ferguson and J. Fred Hunter, of Washington.

Georgia.

Howell Cobb, Athens; Walter Clay Hill, Baroid, Bernard Wey, Guy W. Hinebaugh, T. L. Ingram, Edward D. Clarkson and John Wellborn, of Atlanta; Frank W. Arnold, Cordele; Alton R. Richardson, Tracy T. Jones, George E. Lowry, L. W. Johnson, Daniel Dempsey and Landon Thomas, of Augusta; George Stephen Stephenson, Carrollton; E. M. Bullock, Columbus; Howard L. Field, Cornelia; Forrest Addison, Flower Branch; William Elliott, Dunwoody, Macon; Frank Elwes, Milledgeville; George Arthur Gordon, William Davis, Alexander Robert Lawton, Jr., of Savannah; Averil W. Neely and Robert Boyd Cates, of Waynesboro; Charles Warren Pittard, Winterville.

Tennessee.

Percy W. Early, Clarksville; James E. Lawton, Arthur Bell, Melvin Perry Kenney, Scott L. Probasco, Adolph Ochs, Edward C. Hartung, S. C. Hutchison, Marshall Lasley, William J. Bass, Thomas C. Thompson, Jack M. Bass, Ernest P. Licker, Summerfield Kuyagon, Milton V. Crismon, Samuel Worth Smith, James Perry Fife, Harry J. Erwin, George E. Fritze, William P. Flory, Ralph Thaddeus Edwards, D. L. Harbin, Charles Robert Jolly, Herbert Wilson, John Read Voigt, Henry J. Hine, Jr., Ralph A. Sturgeon, Charles S. Coffey, E. Linton Martin, George Hunter, Ellen H. Massey, Walter Wright, Franklin T. Clark, John S. Pinckney, Earl N. Wester and Charles T. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Forrest Andrews, Robert A. McMillan and Edgar Garland Cooper, Knoxville; Harry Edmundson, Maryville; Thomas Hughes Holmes and E. Henry Lake, Memphis; Henry Evert Smith, Nashville; Oliver Hazard Perry Kenney, Sewanee; W. R. Hoback, Shadwell; Burton Jones and Douglas N. McMillin, St. Elmo; J. Curtis Ladd, Williamson.

Florida.

James W. Daingerfield, W. K. Conner and George L. McFerrin, of Brewster; Robert H. Sturkie, Dade City; Harold Brown, Swine, Eastlake; Richard Leroy Boyd, Damon T. Verdes, William Mel, Christie, Robert E. Milam, Arthur Y. Milam and Stanton Walker, of Jacksonville; Boston Nunnally Skipper, Lakeland; West D. Archer, Miami; J. Knowles, Pensacola; James Booth, St. Petersburg; Ben Tomlinson, George Brown, Ayer, Winter Haven.

Michigan.

Edward A. Sommer, Detroit; Roland Craton Allen, Leslie Park Barrett, and Orr Ross Hamilton, of Lansing.

Illinois.

William B. Nelligan, Chicago.

Louisiana.

George Evelyn Dicks and Luke A. Oliver, New Orleans; Percy S. Prince, Ruston.

Massachusetts.

Chester W. Ford, Joseph Sergeant, Francis W. Wheeler, Gordon C. Prince, Harold Blaumuller, Henry Adams Frothingham, Jewett B. Newton, Henry C. Higginson, Andrew Linsdale Attwells, Charles K. Cummings, Cornelius G. Herbert Attwood and John Martin, Boston; Theodore Lyman, Cambridge; Charles A. Bristed and George Bayly Blake, Lenox; Charles Sumner Wentworth, Roxbury; Lawrence Grinnell, South Dartmouth.

Mississippi.

John E. Wallace, William T. Adams, Jr. and Wintred Cooper Adams, Corinth; Morris M. Green, Columbus; Elisha Edwards Jack, Scobie.

North Carolina.

Frank Stutz, State Road; James Edwin Latham, Robert B. King, Jr., Robert W. Glenn, Philip W. Hardie and Thomas S. Beall, Greensboro; Morris Lipinsky and Verne Rhoades, Asheville; Samuel L. Madeline, Burgett, Asheville; Robert Cooke Hawkinson, Raleigh; John W. Hutchinson, Charlotte.

New York.

Charles W. Hopkins, Catskill; Charles Harold Floyd, Garden City; Henry L. Whitehouse, Mt. Kisco; Frank Sutin, Rutherford; Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Walter T. Odell, Tompkins Cove; William Fitz Hugh, Whitehouse, Fred D. Bond, George A. Vendemier, William P. Gardner, Mark B. M. Gilliland, Arthur Lothrop Harmon, William M. Schwenker, J. E. Springfield, Herman Foster Stone and Herbert Thorn Kling, New York.

Ohio.

John Gilbert Lowe, Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

George D. Widener, Elkins Park; Howard H. Henry, Fort Washington.

Hollis, Wolstenholme, Craig Blakely, Austin Cardette Maury, Samuel Chew, Henry M. Hart, T. Charlton Henry, William J. Clothier, George Frederick Taylor, A. J. Antelo Devereux, James Louis Maury, Jr., and Gardner Cassatt, Philadelphia; Charles Williams, William Fitch, Dr. Charles Meredith DuPuy and George A. Deyer, Pittsburgh.

Colorado.

Franklin Ballou, Denver.

District of Columbia.

George McPhail, Minnetonka, Sault Ste. Marie; Alfred H. Brooks, Frank S. Brown, Henry G. Ferguson and J. Fred Hunter, Washington.

Alfred H. Brooks, Frank S. Brown.

South Carolina.

Robert Boyd Cole, Harold Alcorn, Sam Simms and Harry D. Calhoun, Battelle; Henry Powe Duvall, Jr., Cheraw; Walter G. Mullins, John T. Sloan, Wh-

iteville; Charles Williams, Blythewood; Harry L. Kirkurst, Benjamin Shuck and Charles A. Tarckington, Newark.

Alabama.

Hermon W. Thompson, Alexander City; William F. Entwistle, Hurtsville; H. M. J. Kline, Stevenson; Lundy Gunn Gates, of Birmingham; Jerome Dennis, Dadeville; Edward Chambers Britt and Addison White of Huntsville; Fred M. Sharp, Tuskegee; Charles E. Jones, Selma; Swan L. Burnett, Tuscaloosa.

Connecticut.

Robert A. Glancy, Bridgeport; Max Fairbank, New Haven.

Arkansas.

Franklin Ballou, Denver.

Illinoian.

George E. Dickey, Springfield.

Mississippi.